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ANNUAL REPORT

1969

NEW BRUNSWICK
INDUSTRIAL SAFETY COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT

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NEW BRUNSWICK
INDUSTRIAL SAFETY COUNCIL

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NEW BRUNSWICK
INDUSTRIAL SAFETY COUNCIL

33 ROOKWOOD AVENUE, FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK

Honourable H. H. Williamson
Minister of Labour
New Brunswick Department of Labour
Fredericton, New Brunswick

Dear Sir:

I have the honour to submit herewith the Report of the New Brunswick Industrial Safety Council for the year ended December 31, 1969.

Respectively submitted,

J. R. MILLER,
Chairman

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN

Results are always a good measuring-stick for determining the progress of an organization such as the New Brunswick Industrial Safety Council, and the year 1969 was highlighted with numerous achievements in accident prevention in industry.

Another decrease in the number of fatalities was recorded during the year, resulting in a 13% reduction in industrial deaths. The province experienced 27 industrial fatalities compared with 31 in 1968. The number of injuries increased slightly at a rate of 3.5 per cent. During the year we had an increase of some 2,000 in the province's work force with a resultant increase of approximately 500,000 man-hours. All in all, the injury and fatality picture was encouraging.

The formation of an Advisory Board for the NBISC was a progressive step whereby two government representatives and two representatives from forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction and transportation were appointed. The representatives from the five segments of industry consist of a management appointee and a labour representative from each. The Advisory Board commenced its activities with five meetings during the year and some constructive advice on matters of safety was given the Council.

A comprehensive computerized statistical program went into operation during the year, which gave the Council an opportunity to detect problem areas in the fight against industrial injuries. Weak areas resulting in a rash of injuries were easily detected through the statistical program and the information was passed on to the field staff who in turn concentrated on the problem areas. The program has worked well during its infancy stages and has been a valuable tool in industrial accident prevention.

A continuous effort was made to broaden an already extensive and efficient field program as certain innovations were made to keep pace with rapidly changing situations in New Brunswick. Perhaps the most notable addition to the program was an agreement with the Department of Education giving our area representatives the "green light" to conduct safety programs in the province's trade and technical schools. We look at this innovation as very significant in reaching many of the young people who will be joining the work force in New Brunswick in the next few years.

In-plant training met with a great degree of success and perhaps the most effective way to measure this success is to report that twelve full-time safety officers were hired by companies in New Brunswick during 1969. The results are particularly encouraging because it says much for a new approach followed during the year, putting more emphasis on organizing companies in the province to carry out their own accident prevention programs with the assistance and guidance of the NBISI staff. This was a highlight of my report for last year and I take great pleasure in saying that the results have exceeded our expectations

The statistical activity along with a hard-hitting, imaginative promotional program served to augment the Council's balanced and efficient field endeavours. This three-pronged approach to accident prevention has provided industry with a most effective industrial safety program.

The sixth annual conference, held in Moncton, was the most outstanding individual function in 1969. An intricate program was directed at the 360 delegates and comments were favourable as most people went home with a better knowledge of safety and the Council, and their desire to tackle the problem of industrial injuries was enhanced considerably.

I value highly the opportunity throughout the year of developing a close relationship with a loyal and dedicated Council staff. As individuals, they have become more proficient in their specific areas of endeavour through sustained interest and a diligent approach to the task of reducing injuries in industry. As a team they achieved much through a concerted effort throughout the year. I am happy to recognize and applaud their dedication and untiring efforts in attaining excellent results while meeting the objectives of the Council.

Several other additions to the NBISC program for progress in industrial accident prevention are in the planning stages. One of the most important changes in the near future is a series of regional seminars directed toward small industry in New Brunswick. Success has been evident in larger companies but efforts are now being made to reach the smaller plants en masse with a number of concentrated efforts in the form of seminars. Research and library facilities is another important consideration for the future and plans are already in motion to realize this objective shortly.

We have reason to look to the future with optimism and encouragement. Although the NBISC has met with a certain measure of success and results have been an the "sunny side", our efforts to find new avenues to the problems encountered will continue.

J. R. MILLER,
Chairman

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ADMINISTRATION

Organization-The program activities of the Council are carried out under three departments: Safety Education, Promotion, and Statistics; which operate with one central administrative staff. It is anticipated that another department will be added next year dealing with research and library facilities.

Activities in the woodlands and sawmill operations are conducted by the New Brunswick Forest Industries Safety Association, which will be reported under a separate heading.

Staff-The New Brunswick Industrial Safety Council operated with a total staff of eighteen, five of which were on the staff of the New Brunswick Forest Industries Safety Association Inc.

We continued to follow the policy of upgrading our staff by training whenever beneficial training was available. One member of our field staff attended the "Accident Control Course for Supervision" at the Lateiner Institute in New York City, and three members attended the three-weeks' course, "Job Instructor Training Program" at the Institute of Technology in Moncton.

During the year, members of our staff attended the Industrial Accident Prevention Association's conference at Toronto; Canadian Labour Congress Health and Safety Conference at Montreal; Fire Fighters Workshop in Saint John; Canada Safety Council Industrial Section; National Safety Congress in Chicago; Prince Edward Island Safety Conference; Nova Scotia Safety Conference and Industrial Seminar; Federation of Labour annual meeting; N. B. Road Builders' annual contest opening and Road Builders' annual meeting; and the Maine State Safety Conference.

Ten staff meetings were held during the year involving the field staff, promotiomal department and statistical department. These are a valuable source of exchange of ideas for the improvement of our over-all program of education, and to keep all staff members informed of new techniques, new films, proposed planning, and an assessment of what is being accomplished.

SAFETY EDUCATION

An active and productive year in industrial safety education was experienced in 1969. During the year we made further progress in developing a program to serve all industry and to include those being prepared through trades and industrial schools to enter industry.

1. Seminar material has been prepared and plans completed to hold a schedule of seminars next year on a regional basis.
2. A comprehensive In-Company Participation Plan (ICPP) has been developed in working with larger industrial firms. This activity includes safety committees, organization and training within companies. Twelve new safety officers have been appointed by firms in the province this year supporting this program.
3. Arrangements have been made in cooperation with the Department of Education to institute safety training in all Technical and Trade Schools, and also with the approval by the Department of Labour safety training is included in apprenticeship training courses.
4. A home study course entitled, "Fundamentals of Accident Prevention for Supervisors" was introduced for use in training supervisors in the larger companies in the province. This is a 35-lesson correspondence course developed by Dr. M. U. Eninger. All members of our field staff have completed this course and 21 persons in industry were enrolled during the year.

An addition to our program in 1969 was the awarding of Industrial Safety Award certificates to firms in New Brunswick operating 60,000 man-hours and less, having 12 months, 24 months, and 36 months injury free periods. A total of 1,285 awards were made.

During the year, a total of 975 field meetings were conducted with an attendance of 19,-264. Meetings classified as to type are as follows: 408 Management; 326 Employee; 82 Apprentice; 58 Company Safety Committee Meetings; 40 Trades and Technical Schools; 35 Industrial High Schools and Vocational Schools; 21 Public Speaking Engagements; and 5 Fire and Electricity demonstrations.

In addition to field meetings, area representatives made 3,334 contact calls and the participation in the awarding of 31 Gold Cap Awards, 5 Wise Owl Awards and 14 In-Company Awards.

A total of 37 complete Neil George training courses were conducted during the year, and 66 management studies based on our statistical program, were presented to firms in the province.

Our safety films were used in the field 1,074 times to a total audience of 33,231.

Display booths were set up at the Atlantic Provinces Trade and Trowel Fair, the New Brunswick Federation of Labour convention and the National Secretaries convention, in addition to our own conference.

PROMOTION

The biggest single change in the promotion program was the addition of two more French television stations to the list of TV outlets carrying our safety messages.

CJBR-TV in Rimouski, and CKRT-TV, Riviere-du-Loup, both in Quebec, were added to increase our coverage in the French-speaking areas of New Brunswick. Additional coverage to the North Shore is being given us by CHAU-TV, Carleton, Quebec to augment an already heavy television schedule in French.

The addition of Rimouski and Riviere-du-Loup stations gives the Council a well-balanced television program and brings the number of TV stations being utilized to seven, which includes four French and three English stations. CBC television in Halifax also telecast a number of spots for us during the year.

Eight new television films were purchased employing a well-known athletic figure in each, to promote safety in industry. Each film uses one particular Canadian sport with a leading personality drawing a comparison between the sport and industrial accident prevention. The sports and the personalities used included: skiing – Nancy Greene; hockey – "Red" Berensen; fishing – "Tiny" Little; football – Bill Symonds; diving – Bev Boies; curling – Ron Northcott; riding – Jimmy Elder; golf – Al Balding.

Industrial safety tapes using National Hockey League players to put the message across again formed the major portion of the radio coverage in both English and French. During the summer months, between hockey seasons, we reverted back to our regular safety tapes and a number of new tapes were produced and added to the list.

Approximately 2,200 messages per month were aired on New Brunswick and Quebec radio stations during 1969 resulting in an increase in the number of safety spots used to promote industrial accident prevention.

"Safely Speaking", the NBISC radio program heard every Saturday morning, again formed part of the promotion program during the year. The ten-minute program was aired through the cooperation of the CBC in Fredericton and was heard over a large number of New Brunswick stations.

Two major projects were started during 1969 which will be finished this year and should add much to the promotion program. A pamphlet describing all Council activities went through the planning stages while plans were also on the drawing board to have a number of English television promotional films translated into French to strengthen the French segment of the television coverage.

The NBISC newsletter was given a facelifting and a new name in 1969. A new, more attractive letterhead was designed while the title, "Working Safely", was used to better describe the six editions printed during the year. Fatality reports, printed and distributed by the Council, proved to be much more popular than in the past and additional orders for large numbers of each issue were requested throughout the year within the province while several orders from outside New Brunswick were also received from national companies. The newsletter and fatality reports contained pictures, illustrations, sketches and other forms of visual presentations to put a safety message across.

Additional promotional aids used included banners, signs, placards, placemats, etc. A new design was used on booklets of matches for a more attractive, attention-getting handout.

Approximately 18,000 English and French safety posters and some 30,000 booklets and leaflets in both languages were used during the year.

Most of the promotional items carried out in 1969 are being continued in 1970 with some noticeable changes and a few important additions.

N. B. Road Builders' Association—Once again we assisted the New Brunswick Road Builders' Association with their annual national safety contest during the month of August.

The provincial Road Builders experienced an increase in their frequency rate to 23.5% compared with 17.8% for the previous year. The higher frequency rate also dropped New Brunswick from third to sixth place in competition with the other provinces.

Modern Construction Limited of Moncton was the firm with the lowest frequency rate in the province during the national contest and was awarded the New Brunswick Industrial Safety Council plaque. They recorded 50,480 man-hours with no lost time injuries during the contest.

The Road Builders also conducted their provincial safety contest during 1969 from May 1 to November 30 and top honours were won in two classes. Diamond Consrtuction (1961) Ltd. finished first in Class I with no lost time injuries. Class II honours were taken by Modern Construction Ltd. with no lost time injuries.

STATISTICS

This year has seen the introduction of our new statistical program whereby more meaningful information is being fed into the program and consequently better use can be made of the information compiled. Our system of statistics is based on the man-hours worked by firms in our province and highlights a system of control through frequency, severity and cost rate. This information added to the region, nature and cause report and our new trend report rounds itself into a most useful directive tool in our field training program. It provides a record of the results of field training as well as the results being obtained by individual companies, groups and classes of industry in our province.

This information is compiled and analyzed monthly and contains information classed as "current" which includes the previous twelve months and the second classification as "prior" which includes the preceeding twelve months, so that in total our monthly returns contain a 24-month history.

EXAMPLE OF MANAGEMENT REPORT STATISTICAL PAGES

HISTORY FOR 12 MONTH PERIOD ending Dec. 31, 1969

Date January 1, 1970

Period Jan. 1, 1969 to Dec. 31, 1969 Your W.C.B. No. 11900000

Your Group Compensation Rate: $1.00 per $100.00 of Assessed Payroll

	Your Company	Your Group Total	Group Average
Claims - processed during current period	50	500	25
New Injuries - for the current period	40	400	20
	Days Lost	Days Lost	Days Lost
Days Lost from Production * (related to new injuries)	1,000	10,000	500

* Medical aid only calculated at average of 2 days per injury.

Rates - per Million Man-hours Worked

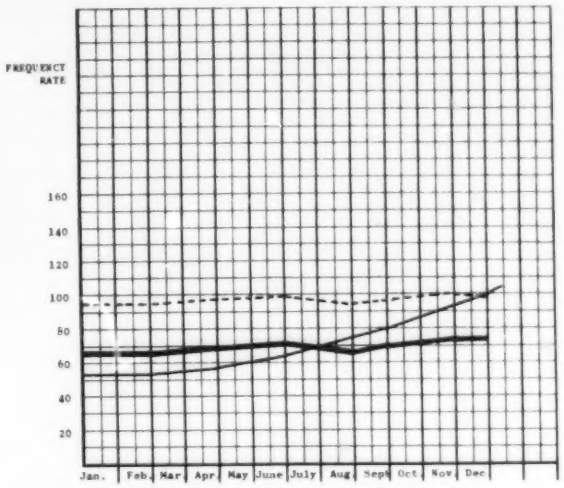
	Your Company	Your Group
- Frequency	100	75
- Severity	2,000	1,500
- Cost	$10,000	$8,500

Additional details related to statistics available upon request.

HISTORY FOR 12 MONTH PERIOD
(Graphical)

DATE January 1, 1970

PERIOD Jan. 1, 1969 to Dec. 31, 1969 Your W. C. B. No. 11900000



1. M. L.: Maximum Limit
2. G. F. R.: Group Frequency Rate
3. F. F. R.: Your Firm's Frequency Rate

Summary

12-month periods

INJURIES ANALYSIS

CAUSE	NO.	NATURE	NO.	REGION	NO.
Striking against & stepping on objects	15	Amputations		Eye	5
Struck by	10	Burns & Scalds	3	Ear	
Caught in, on or between		Cuts, lacerations & punctures	25	Other Head & Neck	
Collisions, derailments, wrecks		Strains & sprains	5	Back and Spine	6
Falls & Slips (same level)	15	Fractures & dislocations	2	Chest	
Falls & Slips (different levels)		Eye Injuries	5	Other Trunk	4
Conflagrations, temperature extremes and explosions		Hernia		Hands	10
Inhalation, contact and industrial disease		Industrial (Occupational diseases)		Fingers	15
Contact with electric current		Nature of Injury (N. E. C.)		Other Upper Extremities	
Over-exertion		Nature of Injury (Unknown)		Feet	
Miscellaneous				Toes	
Prior Years - Active	10	Prior Years - Active	10	Other Lower Extremities	
TOTAL	50	TOTAL	50	Multiple & Internal	
				Miscellaneous	
				Prior Years - Active	10
				TOTAL	50

SUMMARY

Monthly trend reports show us the classes, groups and individual firms in industry, who are contributing most to the injury record in industry in our province and who require immediate assistance. Our program is aimed at these out-of-line firms, groups and classes of industry and the results of the efforts made can be recorded and appraised.

One tool used by the Council in handling out-of-line conditions in individual firms is our Management Report. This is sent out to firms, showing their standing through frequency, severity and cost in a numerical report and showing their frequency only on a separate graphical report. Also, our management study contains the written nature, region and cause analysis along with general information considered to be helpful and useful. Through our monthly statistics we are able to direct a work load to each area representative in the province through a priority listing. This has been developed to show priority one, two and three with attention and action being given by area representatives to the firms listed in that order of priority.

In total, this new statistical approach is valuable to the Council in directing field work and recording results as well as maintaining historical facts for analysis. This system is computerized and we believe it to be one of the most up-to-date and useful in directing safety efforts for industry in Canada today. It is also designed to be of equal use to individual industrial firms in controlling injuries and it will be our aim to make the information available to as many firms as will make use of it during future years.

Statistical analysis for 1969 is contained as Appendix B to this report.

CONFERENCE

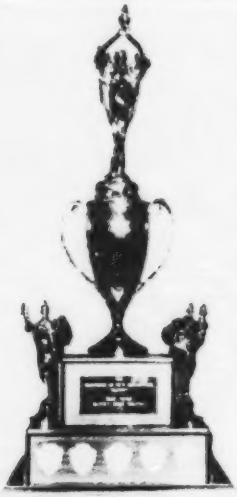
A record number of delegates and exhibitors participated in the NBISC's sixth annual conference at the Brunswick Hotel, Moncton, May 5 and 6.

An interesting ladies program and a well-balanced safety program attracted some 360 people from all classes of industry across the province. The ladies program was an innovation and was very successful.

Again, a prominent professional speaker highlighted the program as James E. Dornoff, Professional Speaker and Marketing Consultant from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, led off the sessions each morning.

Group 2

Group 1



Group 3

Several other very effective speakers took part in the program to make it an unqualified success. The list of participants is too lengthy to mention but each contributed much to the success of the annual meeting.

New Brunswick's Minister of Labour, Honourable H. H. Williamson opened the conference and was special speaker at the Province of New Brunswick dinner. Mr. Williamson also presented the Province of New Brunswick Safety Awards to representatives of the winning firms. Toy safety helmets handed out at the closing dinner were favourably received by all delegates and served as a reminder of safety awareness.

Radio Engineering Products Ltd. of Atholville won top honours in Group I for firms working in excess of 800,000 man-hours. The Group II award winner was Brooke Bond Company of Saint John for firms working between 200,000 and 800,000 man-hours, while the N. B. Publishing Company of Saint John was the recipient of the Group III award for firms working under 200,000 man-hours during the year.

The 1969 conference was preceded by a comprehensive promotional program in the field and extensive promotion in the mass media, which in turn created an awareness of industrial safety in the province and assisted the NBISC in intensifying the enthusiasm for safety.

The NBISC seventh annual conference is scheduled for Saint John, April 27 and 28, 1970.

NEW BRUNSWICK FOREST INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION INC.

During 1969, their staff made 887 calls on operators, 82 visits to sawmills and 89 to woods operations. They also held 15 regional meetings at various places in the province with a total attendance of 331 operators.

Representatives from their Association also attended and participated in several other meetings of forest industries representatives such as Professional Foresters, Canadian Forestry Association and other annual safety meetings in New Brunswick and Quebec.

They were active, in cooperation with the Department of Education and Federal Manpower, in the development and promotion of training courses for Forest Industries supervisors and equipment operators. These courses now accepted as standard in our industry are available in both English and French, the translating job being the result of cooperation by several of our larger operators.

Their field men spent considerable time during the past year assisting industry trainers in conducting this training in the initial courses and promoting follow-up with workers by company personnel.

By the end of 1969 there were 31 representatives of this industry qualified as industrial trainers at the Trainers' Institute sponsored by the Department of Education, 230 foremen employed in this industry had taken the course in the techniques of supervision and leadership, 270 wheeled skidder operators had been qualified and 649 workmen had completed the power saw course. A truck drivers' course is also being developed.

Three meetings of their Board of Directors were held during the year and their annual meeting was combined with visits to the Ashley Colter mechinical logging operations and sawmill at Boiestown with 101 members in attendance.

They continued to supply posters, safety code cards and reports to industry employers, and to distribute a monthly newsletter.

Mechanical logging operations have again increased this year with several new types of equipment and methods being introduced, with the consequent introduction of new or

different accident hazards. Particular attention is being given to this development and close contact maintained with company trainers and safety personnel.

New companies and expansion in industry in New Brunswick have added to the field of operation and activities of their field man.

Most of the larger sawmills now have active and effective safety programs. Most of the non-compliance with the Safety Code and the bad accident experience is found at the smaller mills which are often seasonal with a high labour turnover. Every possible effort continues to be made to familiarize all operators with the requirements of the Safety Code and to gain their cooperation in better enforcement of the Code on their operations.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We acknowledge and express our appreciation for the support and cooperation we have continued to receive this year from the Workmen's Compensation Board, the Department of Labour, Data Processing Centre, Audio-Visual Bureau, Department of Justice, the Department of Education, and other government departments.

We also wish to acknowledge the cooperation and support received from the radio and television stations and newspapers throughout the Province and CBC Halifax in assisting us to promote safety in industry through their media.

H. E. BRIGGS,
Executive Director.

NEW BRUNSWICK INDUSTRIAL SAFETY COUNCIL

BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31, 1969

(WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1968)

ASSETS

	1969	1968
Current		
Cash	$ 6,003	$ 20,760
Travel advances receivable	800	800
	$ 6,803	$ 21,560

LIABILITIES

Current		
Payables and accruals	$ 3,572	$ 1,399
Surplus		
Opening balance	20,162	10,234
Add: liability for Province of New Brunswick pension fund not required		14,187
	20,162	24,421
Deduct: excess of expenditures over revenue for the year	16,931	4,260
	3,231	20,161
	$ 6,803	$ 21,560

Approved on Behalf of the Council:

J. R. MILLER

H. E. BRIGGS

Note: Office and other equipment acquired by the Council at a cost of $18,446 is not included in the above assets.

NEW BRUNSWICK INDUSTRIAL SAFETY COUNCIL
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1969
(WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1968)

	1969	1968
Revenue:		
Grants:—Workmen's Compensation Board of the Province of New Brunswick	$ 259,086	$ 233,061
Interest income	196	513
	259,282	233,574
Expenditures		
Salaries	95,776	87,621
Employee benefits	4,122	3,281
Travel	11,244	8,848
Training and education	10,695	4,920
Conferences—net	1,844	694
Directors' fees	4,785	2,935
Directors' expenses	6,799	3,424
Car rental	13,885	13,594
Car expenses	8,606	6,418
Rent and light	5,026	4,682
Telephone	2,495	2,126
Office supplies	2,549	1,768
Postage	2,788	1,591
Insurance	122	430
Professional fees	240	205
Management study	18,500	10,391
Promotional media	21,791	19,871
Equipment	2,172	1,728
Sundry	2,483	1,948
Total ordinary expenses	215,922	176,475
Grant —New Brunswick Forest Industries Safety Association Inc.	60,291	61,359
	276,213	237,834
Excess of expenditures over revenue for the year	$ 16,931	$ 4,260

STATISTICAL REPORT – 1969

INTRODUCTION

The following statistical report is based on information supplied to the New Brunswick Industrial Safety Council by industry through the Workmen's Compensation Board of the province.

The compilation of injury statistics is normally complicated by the great volume of material available and questions what to incorporate in a report of this nature. In such situations, the practical use to which the data may be put is the governing factor.

The information contained in the body of this report is based on a computerized system designed to highlight data pertinent to an industrial safety program.

Direct costs, which constitute a necessary part of this report, do not include such costs as are attributable to administration, rehabilitation, upgraded pensions or other amounts set aside to meet unreported claims.

Various tables and charts are included to show the region, nature and cause of injuries which aid in the explanation of the frequency, severity and cost rates incurred by industry.

INDUSTRIAL INJURIES IN NEW BRUNSWICK

1. FREQUENCY OF INJURY

During the year 1969, the number of industrial injuries totaled 20,664 which represents an increase of 3.5 per cent over the 1968 total of 19,964.

The frequency rate for industry (5 classes) rose from 83 in 1968 to 86 injuries per million man-hours worked in 1969. Reference to Table I highlights the five industrial classes that comprise the frequency rate for industry and illustrates changes in the rates by class for the two years 1968 and 1969.

The standard formula for the calculation of frequency has been used –

$$\frac{\text{– Total Number of New Injuries}}{\text{Total Man-Hours Worked}} \times 1{,}000{,}000 = \text{Frequency Rate}$$

TABLE I

Class	*Manhour Worked*		*Number of Injuries*		*Frequency Rate*	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
1. Mining	8,245,365	8,151,310	1,027	898	125	110
2. Forestry	30,721,218	28,454,381	3,790	3,698	123	129
3. Manufacture and Sale	119,916,924	129,529,695	7,805	8,137	65	62
4. Construction	44,599,316	37,362,232	4,223	4,827	95	129
5. Transportation	12,450,149	12,852,089	1,082	1,122	87	87
* Industry Rates	215,932,972	216,349,707	17,927	18,682	83	86
7. CNR and Air Canada			471	529		
8. Federal Gov't.			556	558		
9. Prov. Gov't.			1,008	895		
TOTAL ALL CLASSES			19,962	20,664		

* *Industry Rate is based on the 5 classes for which manhours are available.*

II. SEVERITY OF INJURIES

The severity rate of industry (5 classes) in New Brunswick in 1969, equalled 769 days lost for every million man-hours worked. This represents an increase on last year's rate of 688. Table II affords a comparison of severity rates for each of the five industrial classes for the two years 1968 and 1969.

The standard formula for the calculation of severity has been used-

$$\frac{\text{Total Number of Days Lost}}{\text{Total Man-Hours Worked}} \times 1{,}000{,}000 = \text{Severity Rate}$$

TABLE II

Class	*Manhours Worked*		*Current Days Lost*		*Severity Rate*	
	1968	*1969*	*1968*	*1969*	*1968*	*1969*
1. Mining	8,245,365	8,151,310	13,691	20,904	1,660	2,564
2. Forestry	30,721,218	28,454,381	46,070	48,974	1,499	1,721
3. Manufacture and Sale	119,916,924	129,529,695	44,768	55,594	373	429
4. Construction	44,599,316	37,362,232	32,002	27,280	717	730
5. Transportation	12,450,149	12,852,089	12,050	13,782	967	1,072
* Industry Rates	215,932,972	216,349,707	148,581	166,534	688	769
7. CNR & Air Canada			3,666	4,504		
8. Federal Gov't.			1,751	1,054		
9. Prov. Gov't.			6,352	13,752		
TOTAL ALL CLASSES			160,350	185,844		

* *Industry Rate is based on the 5 classes for which manhours are available.*

III. COST RATE OF INDUSTRIAL INJURIES

The introduction of the cost rate supplements the frequency and severity rates by providing an additional tool for analysing industrial injuries. The rate is interpreted as the direct cost of injuries incurred per million man-hours worked.

Reference to Table III affords a comparison of the cost rates for each of the five industrial classes. The 1969 figure of $14,666 represents a decrease in the rate of $500 when compared to the 1968 figure of $15,166.

Calculation of the cost rate follows the same pattern as frequency and severity:

$$\frac{\text{Direct Injury Costs}}{\text{Man-Hours Worked}} \times 1{,}000{,}000 = \text{Cost Rate}$$

TABLE III

Class	Manhours Worked		Total Current Direct Cost $		$ Cost Rate	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
1. Mining	8,245,365	8,151,310	312,365	208,803	37,885	25,615
2. Forestry	30,721,218	28,454,381	920,098	934,559	29,950	32,844
3. Manufacture and Sale	119,916,924	129,529,695	832,501	967,677	6,942	7,470
4. Construction	44,599,316	37,362,232	853,734	771,656	19,142	20,653
5. Transportation	12,450,149	12,852,089	342,047	290,338	27,473	22,590
* Industry Rates	215,932,972	216,349,707	3,260,745	3,173,033	15,166	14,666
7. CNR; Air Canada			105,728	97,179		
8. Federal Gov't.			60,414	42,919		
9. Prov. Gov't.			134,087	109,952		
TOTAL ALL CLASSES			3,560,974	3,423,083		

* *Industry Rate is based on the 5 classes for which manhours are available.*

IV. INJURIES AS A PER CENT OF EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE AND MILLION DOLLARS OF PAYROLL

During the year 1969, the number of industrial injuries totalled 20,664, an increase of 700 over 1968's total of 19,964 and a slight decrease from 1967. In terms of percentage change from the previous year, we have a 3.5" increase in industrial injuries. Injuries expressed as a ratio to assessed payroll indicates that this year all industry incurred one injury for every $21,966 of payroll—compared to last year's figure of one injury for every $19,400 of payroll.

Reference to Table IV affords a comparison of the ratio of industrial injuries to the employed labour force for the years 1964 through to 1969. The 1969 ratio at 10.6" , indicates that the establfshed trend of stability is continuing.

TABLE IV

Year	No. Of Injuries	Employed Labour Force	Injury% Of E. L. F.	Injury Rate Per M. Dollars Of Payroll
1964	19,596	177,000	11.1	.071
1965	20,602	185,000	11.1	.072
1966	21,104	190,000	11.1	.064
1967	20,693	190,000	10.9	.056
1968	19,964	192,000	10.3	.051
1969	20,664	194,000	10.6	.047

V. DIRECT COST OF INDUSTRIAL INJURIES

The direct cost of injuries sustained in the year 1969, as reported to the Council, amounted to $3,422,729, a decrease of 3.9% from the 1968 total of $3,560,974. Compared to 1967, an improvement of 8.8% ($329,773) has been recorded.

Table V lists the direct costs for all injuries reported in 1969 by industrial class. For purposes of comparison, the corresponding costs for 1968 are included. All classes of industry, with the exception of Forestry and Manufacture and Sale, experienced an improvement in the cost of injury situation.

TABLE V

Direct costs by Industrial Classification for Injuries Incurred in 1969.

Class	*Direct Cost ($)* *1968*	*1969*	*Per Cent Increase (decrease)*
Mining	$ 312,365	208,803	(33)
Forestry	920,098	934,559	1.5
Manufacture & Sale	832,501	967,677	16.2
Construction	853,734	771,656	(1.0)
Transportation	342,047	290,338	(1.5)
C. N. R.	105,728	96,825	(8.4)
Federal Gov't	60,414	42,919	(28.9)
Prov. Gov't	134,087	109,952	(1.8)
TOTAL	3,560,974	3,422,729	(3.9)

VI. INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES

Industrial fatalities in New Brunswick declined to 27, the lowest total on record since 1963. Compared to 31 fatalities in 1968, a 12.9% improvement was recorded, while a comparison with an average of the past five years' totals shows a substantial reduction of 26%.

Industrial fatalities in 1969 left 20 widows and rendered 42 children fatherless. A more detailed analysis is given in Table VI where fatalities are grouped according to class of industry and monthly frequency.

VII. AGENCY INVOLVED IN FATALITIES

Analysis of Table VII shows motor vehicles and motorized equipment as the most common agencies involved in fatal industrial injuries. An average of the past three yearly totals indicates these two agencies are involved in approximately half of all industrial fatalities.

TABLE VI

NEW BRUNSWICK INDUSTRIAL SAFETY COUNCIL
SUMMARY OF FATALITIES

CURRENT YEAR 1969

Jan.		Feb.		March		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D
3	3	4	7	1	8	—	8	—	8	2	10	4	14	3	17	3	20	3	23	3	26	1	27

LAST YEAR 1968

Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D
7	7	2	9	1	10	2	12	2	14	—	14	7	21	1	22	3	25	2	27	4	31	—	31

AVERAGE OF PAST FIVE YEARS — 1964-1965-1966-1967-1968

Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D	Mon.	Y/D
3.6	3.6	2.8	6.4	2	8.4	1.4	9.8	2.2	12.0	4.4	16.4	3.8	20.2	4.2	24.4	3.6	28.0	3.8	31.8	3.4	35.2	1.4	36.6

28 Fatalities in 1964
35 Fatalities in 1965
47 Fatalities in 1966
39 Fatalities in 1967
31 Fatalities in 1968
27 Fatalities in 1969

Class	Mining	Forestry	Manufacture	Construction	Transport.	C.N.R.	Fed. Gov't.	Mon.	Y/D
Jan				1		1	1	3	3
Feb.	1		1	1		1		4	7
Mar.		1						1	8
Apr.								—	8
May								—	8
June		1	1					2	10
July		1		2		1		4	14
Aug.				1	2			3	17
Sept.		2	1					3	20
Oct.	1	2						3	23
Nov.			2				1	3	26
Dec.				1				1	27
Year End Class		7	5	6	2	3	2	27	27

*Total of 27 includes one fatality not counted in last year's report.

TABLE VII

AGENCY INVOLVED IN FATAL INJURIES — COMPARISON 1969/1968/1967

	Mining			Forestry			Manufacture & Sale			Construction			Transport.			7, 8, 9			TOTAL		
AGENCY	1969	1968	1967	1969	1968	1967	1969	1968	1967	1969	1968	1967	1969	1968	1967	1969	1968	1967	1969	1968	1967
Motor Vehicle	—	—	4	—	—	1	3	2	4	—	3	1	—	4	—	—	—	2	3	9	12
Motorized Equipment	2	1	—	4	1	1	1	—	—	2	2	2	1	2	5	3	2	1	13	8	9
Materials & Environment	—	—	1	3	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	4	4
Falls	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	4	5	4
Electrical Contact	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Drownings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	1
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	6
	2	2	7	7	5	3	5	3	10	6	9	8	2	6	7	5	6	4	27	31	39

TABLE VIII

NUMBER OF INJURIES — CAUSE BY CLASS

CAUSE	Class 1 Mining No.	%	Class 2 Forestry No.	%	Class 3 Man. & Sale No.	%	Class 4 Construction No.	%	Class 5 Transport. No.	%	Class 7 CNR and Air Canada No.	%	Class 8 Fed. Gov't. No.	%	Class 9 Prov. Gov't. No.	%	TOTAL No.	%
Striking Against and Stepping On	95	10.6	310	8.4	1648	20.3	763	15.8	107	9.5	46	8.7	72	12.9	106	11.9	3147	15.2
Struck By	354	39.4	1973	53.4	2699	33.2	1703	35.3	393	35.2	184	34.8	128	22.9	276	30.8	7710	37.4
Caught In, On or Between	92	10.2	299	8.1	763	9.4	287	5.9	115	10.2	59	11.2	35	6.3	59	6.6	1709	8.3
Collisions and Wrecks	9	1.0	14	.3	51	.6	28	.6	38	3.4	5	1.0	8	1.4	19	2.1	172	.8
Falls and Slips	219	24.4	731	19.8	1522	18.7	1314	27.2	324	28.9	151	28.5	199	35.7	240	26.8	4700	22.8
Temperature Extremes and Explosions	28	3.1	55	1.5	297	3.6	251	5.2	17	1.5	12	2.3	12	2.2	32	3.7	704	3.4
Inhalation and Industrial Disease	29	3.2	65	1.8	251	3.2	76	1.6	15	1.3	6	1.1	7	1.3	14	1.6	463	2.2
Contact with Electric Current	—	—	6	.1	13	.2	21	.4	—	—	1	.2	—	—	1	.1	42	.2
Over Exertion	67	7.5	228	6.2	831	10.0	365	7.6	107	9.5	62	11.7	80	14.3	102	11.3	1842	8.9
Miscellaneous	5	.6	17	.4	62	.8	19	.4	6	.5	3	.5	17	3.0	46	5.1	175	.8
TOTAL	898	100	3698	100	8137	100	4827	100	1122	100	529	100	558	100	895	100	20,664	100

FIGURE 1

Distribution of Industrial Injuries 1966, 1967, 1968 and 1969
By Class Expressed as a Percentage of all Injuries

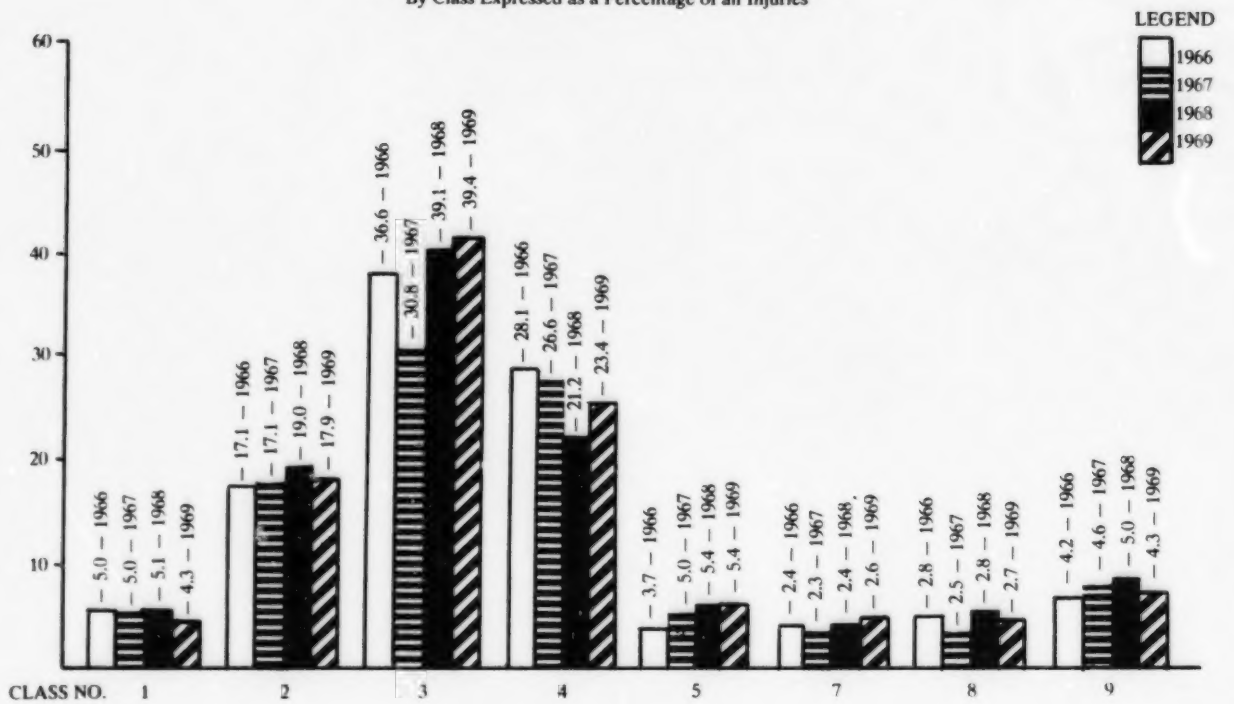


FIGURE 2

Causes of Injuries Expressed as a Percentage of Total

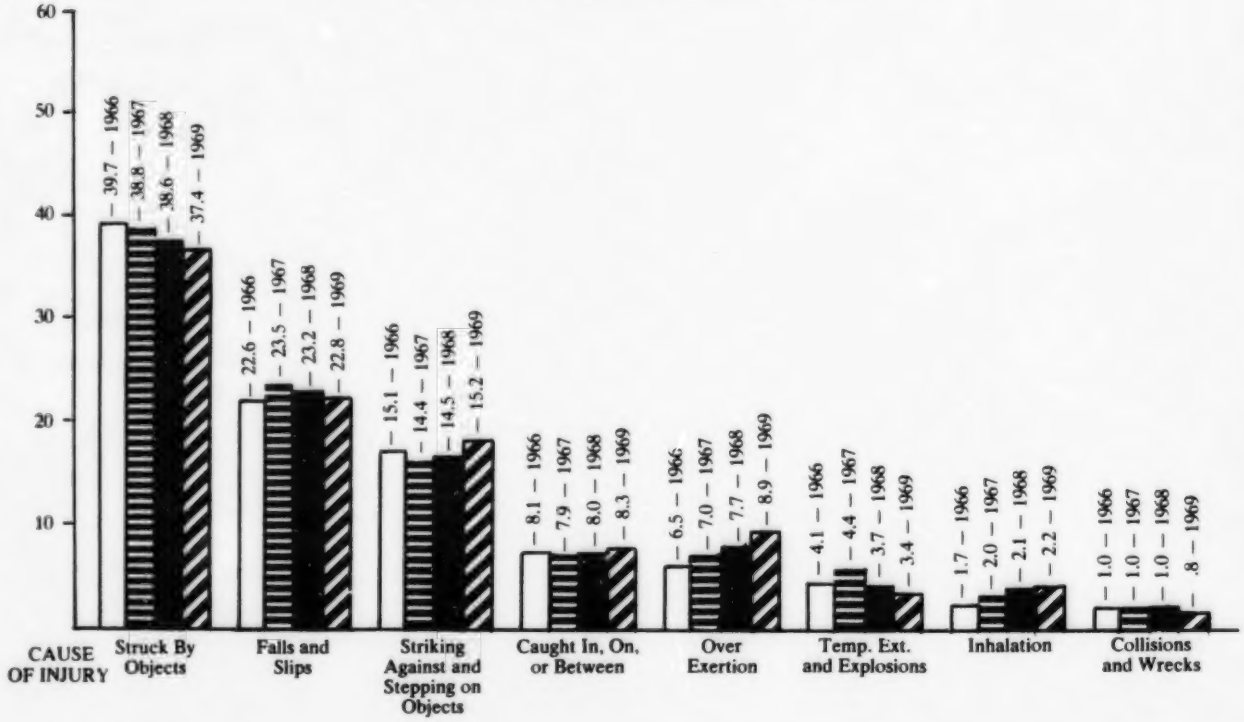


FIGURE 3

Nature of Injury Expressed as a Percentage of all Injuries

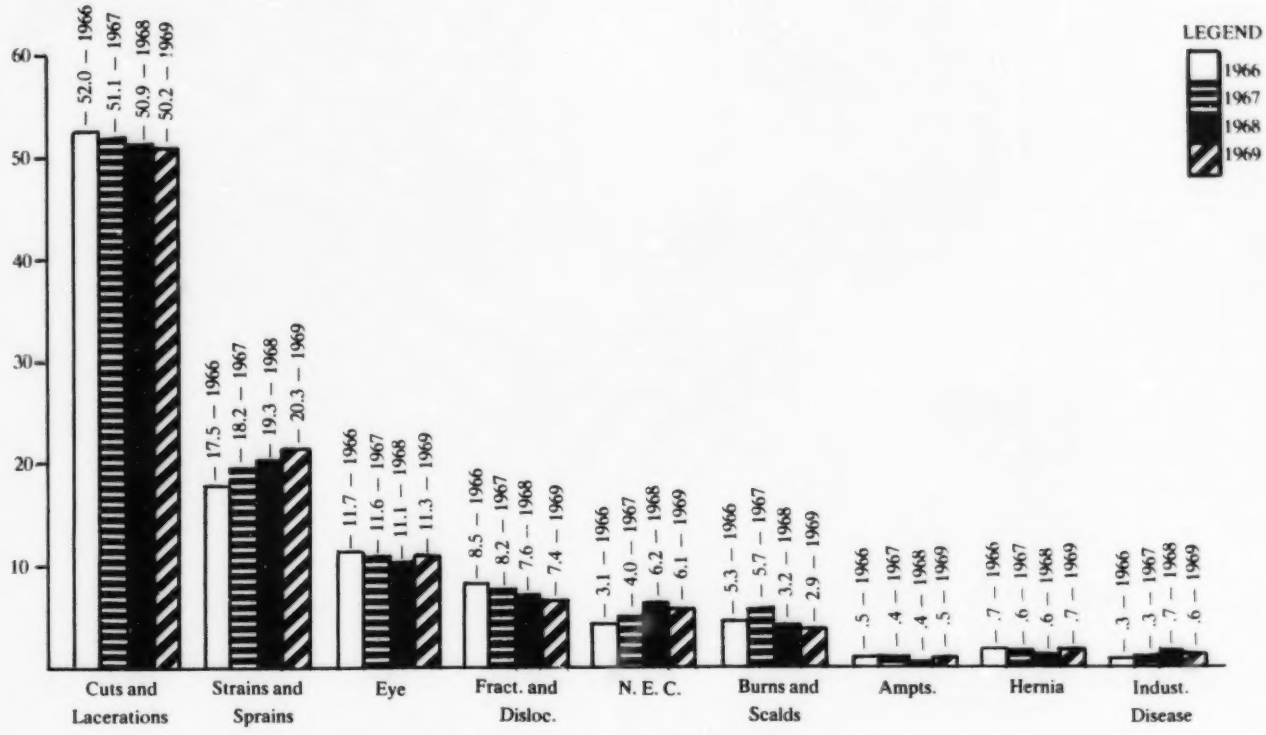
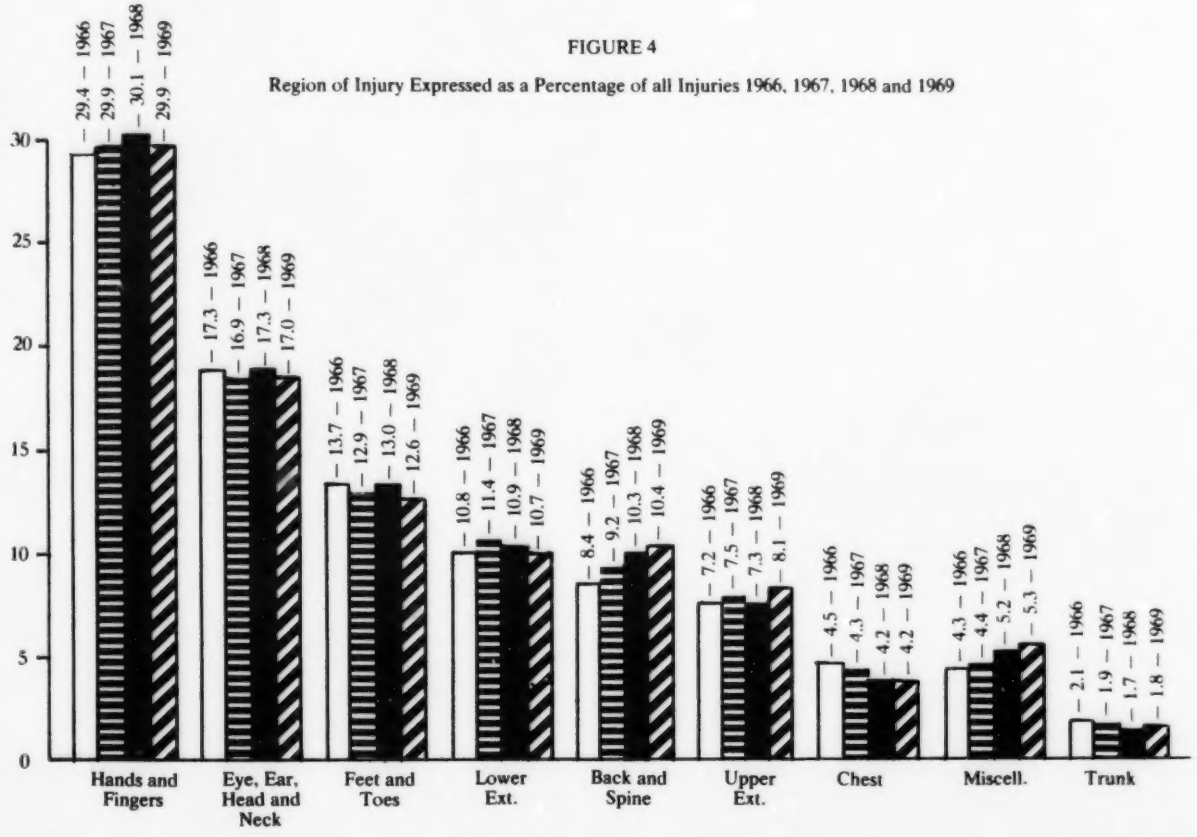


FIGURE 4

Region of Injury Expressed as a Percentage of all Injuries 1966, 1967, 1968 and 1969



REGION OF INJURY